This species has been described from a single, somewhat imperfect, mounted specimen marked as collected in moss at 500 to 1700 meters in the Nimba Mountains in French Guinea by A. Villiers, Nov. 1946. Through the courtesy of Dr. Balachowsky, this type is deposited in the U. S. National Collection of Coccoidea.

This insect appears to the writer to agree satisfactorily with all the important generic characteristics of *Ortheziola*, such as the 3-segmented antenna seated on a sclerotized cylinder bearing the eyestalk on one side, the presence of a transverse sclerotized plate dorsally just before the anal ring, the 1-segmented beak, the capitate body spines, and, negatively, the apparent absence of abdominal spiracles. The host association (mosses) is also similar. At the same time, it differs strikingly from the genotype *Ortheziola signoreti* (Haller) (= *vejdoskyi* Sulc) in many details of structure, notably the presence of spine bands and clusters over most of the dorsal surface, with special clusters on the midline, in contrast to the completely exposed, bare discal area of *signoreti*. Legs and antennae are more slender, the anal ring is not so fully developed and the two transverse rows of spines across the enclosed area ventrally are not matched in the genotype, which has no spine rows in this area. The type locality of this new species represents a striking jump from the west European home of the genotype and the discovery of this second species hints that others may be found eventually and that the genus may presently show the same sort of discontinuous distribution of species that is evident for such related genera as *Newsteadia* and *Nipponorthezia*.

NEARCTOPSYLLA (HOLLANDIANA) GEORGIANA, NEW SPECIES FROM GEORGIA

(SIPHONAPTERA, DOLICHOPSYLLIDAE)

By HARRY D. PRATT[1] and J. O. HARRISON[2]

During the fall of 1952, the junior author collected a single male flea belonging to the rare genus *Nearctopsylla* from the short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda carolinensis* Bachman). The shrew was taken on the top of Brasstown Bald, elevation 4,782 feet, the highest mountain in Georgia. The six previously described species of *Nearctopsylla* have been found only in Canada or in northern or western United States (Holland and Jameson, 1949.) The discovery of this flea on a high mountain

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in Georgia indicates the probable extension of the genus *Nearctopsylla* down the Appalachian mountain range. This is a phenomenon well known to botanists and zoologists in other species of northern plants and animals, and is of some interest to students of zoogeography. The species name, *georgiana*, is given to this new flea to emphasize its geographical isolation (as known at the present time) from other species in the genus *Nearctopsylla*.

The new species of flea belongs in the genus *Nearctopsylla* Rothschild as defined by Holland (1949) and Holland and Jameson (1949). Within the genus *Nearctopsylla* it falls in the subgenus *Hollandiana* (Hopkins, 1951) on the basis that "there are no pseudochaetae on the underside of the metanotum though the mesonotum has pseudochaetae in this position. The pronotum and mesonotum each bears but one row of bristles and there are only two rows on the metanotum. Of the two rows of bristles on abdominal terga II to VI, the anterior row consists of not more than about three bristles on each side and is often entirely absent on some of the posterior segments."

The new species runs to *Nearctopsylla princei* Holland and Jameson in the key of Holland and Jameson (1949), but differs in having the fourth genal spine barely longer than the third, a more slender ninth sternite, in details of the clasper (such as the relatively small size and great width of the movable process), and in the position and length of the acetabular seta on the clasper. The U. S. National Museum collection contains a number of specimens of *Nearctopsylla genalis* (Baker), from *Blarina brevicauda*, the same species of host as the type of *georgiana*, from Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Ontario, and Michigan. These all have the fourth genal spine distinctly longer than the third, the apex of the ventral arm of sternum IX pointed, the movable process of the clasper at least three times as long as wide, and the conspicuous pseudosetae on the clasper lobe.

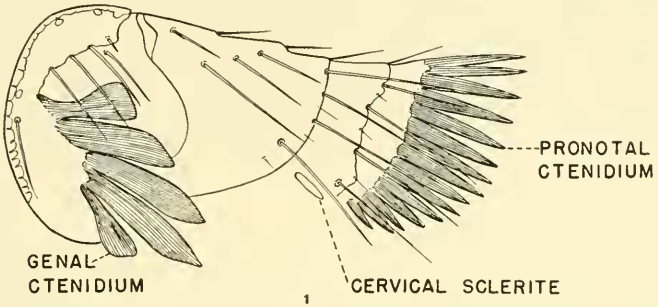
Nearctopsylla (Hollandiana) georgiana, new species

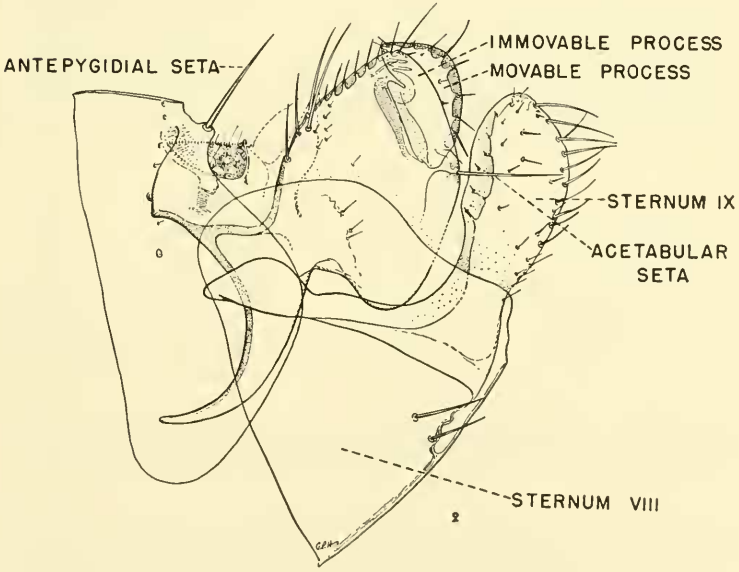
Male.—Length about 1.8 mm. Chaetotaxy of the head as in fig. 1. If the five spines of the genal ctenidium are numbered one to five, considering the most dorsal spine the first and the most ventral spine the fifth, the fourth genal spine in *georgiana* is barely longer than the third, as in *N. hyrtaci* (Rothschild). In *N. princei* and *genalis* the fourth genal spine is distinctly longer than the third, while in *N. jordani* Hubbard and in *N. hamata* Holland and Jameson the third genal spine is longer than the fourth.

Pronotal ctenidium of 14 to 15 spines per side. Metanotum without pseudosetae under the collar. Hind coxa with a short row of seven spini-

form setae. Abdominal terga I, III, and IV each with about five long bristles and two apical spinelets in primary row on either side, tergum II with three spinelets and about five long bristles on either side. Second row of bristles on terga I, II, and III reduced to a single bristle on either side. Single antepygidial bristle slender and moderately long, about 1.3 times as long as pygidium. Anal tergum with three rather slender, only slightly curved setae per side.

Clasper lobe broad, with about four large setae anteriorly just behind anal tergum and a few smaller setae disposed marginally as shown in





Nearctopsylla georgiana, new species: fig. 1, lateral aspect of head and pronotum; fig. 2, terminal abdominal structures. Fig. 2 drawn by G. P. Holland.

fig. 2, with only a few short, delicate setae on inner surface, not in patches as in *N. princei, hyrtaci,* or *hamata.* Movable process of clasper very small, smaller than in the other described species, and located at extreme postero-dorsal angle of clasper lobe. Movable process almost twice as long as wide, inserted at about midpoint of posterior margin of clasper lobe, posterior margin of movable process with at least six fine setae. The single acetabular seta inserted near base of immovable process longer than in the other species as figured by Holland (1949) and Holland and Jameson (1949), about as long as movable process of clasper. Manubrium gently and evenly curved, tapering rather gradually from base to tip as in figure 2. Ventral arm of sternum IX shaped very much as in *princei,* but somewhat more slender the apical setae straight as in *princei,* intermediate in length between those in *princei* and *hyrtaci.*

Type locality—Top of Brasstown Bald, 4, 782 feet, Georgia, November 16, 1952, collected by J. O. Harrison.

Type host—Carolina short-tailed shrew, *Blarina brevicauda carolinensis* (Bachman).

Type—U. S. No. 61859.

The writers are indebted to Lt. Col. Robert Traub for examining this flea and expressing his opinion that it represented a new species. The writers are particularly indebted to Dr. G. P. Holland, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, for many critical comments regarding the position and peculiarities of this new species, and especially for redrawing the terminal abdominal structures, fig. 2 of the present paper. Dr. E. A. Chapin kindly allowed the senior author to study all the material of *Nearctopsylla* in the U. S. National Museum collection.

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THE ANT LARVAE OF THE MYRMICINE TRIBE MYRMECININI

(Hymenoptera)[1]

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The tribe Myrmecinini comprises about a hundred species

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